WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

An Act to amend and supplementary to the act enti-tled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, one thousand seven

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons who have been or may hereafter be appointed commissioners in virtue of any act of Congress, by the circuit courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or of fence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing, the same, under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eightynine, entitled "An act to establish th judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby, authorized and requir-ed to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the superior court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affi-davits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the circuit court of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the superior court of any organized Territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties, conferred by law upon commissioners ap-pointed by the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties con-

ferred by this act.
SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the circuit courts of the United States. and the superior courts of each organized Territory of the United States, shall from time to time enlarge the number of commissioners, with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties

imposed by this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in termtime and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have escaped or

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed : and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the circuit or district court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive by such mar-shal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody under the provisions under this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of sucl marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable on his official bond to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive, in the State, Territory, or District, whence he escaped; and the better to enwhence he escaped; and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States and of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties, respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or posse comitatus of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their ser-vices may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State within which they are issued.

in the State within which they are issued.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly supported by power of attorney, in writing the state of th or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing person to be taken, forthwith befor

to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistrate or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the compe-

tency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due, as aforesaid, that the person so ar- United States. rested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due, to the State or Territory in labor to such party. Whereupon, the which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing, under this act, shall the testi-mony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons, by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person, whomsoever. Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That

any person who shall knowingly and will-

ingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him her, or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid; or shall resclaimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared: or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid: or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if com mitted within any one of the organized Territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be district or territorial courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may

have been committed. SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the marshals, and their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid in either case by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners, for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant; with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as a performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or commissioner in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the offi-cers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed lugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants

oner or not. SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or fication or repeal, is not in accordance port of all freemen and parties.

by the final determination of such com

tified by some court, magistrate, justice of attorney. And to this end, the officer the peace, or other legal officer authorized aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants, while so employed, to receive the same compensati of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court, or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, authenti cated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory, or District, in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence, if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition what is contained in the said record, of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives. cue or attempt to rescue such fugitive from shall, upon the production of the record service or labor, from the custody of such and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest, and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid. But in its absence, the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory

proofs, competent in law. HOWELL COBB, Speaker of the House of Representative WILLIAM R. KING, President of the Senate pro tempor Approved, Sept. 18, 1850. MILLARD FILLMORE.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

ADOPTED AT PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 12, 185

Having assembled in National Conven tion as the delegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain right against vrongs, and freedom against slavery; cor fiding in the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people; putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, we now submit to the candid judgment of all men the following declaration of principles and measures:

I. That Governments, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, are instituted among men to secure to all, those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with which they were endowed by their Creator, and of which none can be deprived by valid legis-

lation, except for crime.

II. That the true mission of American Democracy is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union, by the impartial application to public affairs, without sectional discriminations, of the fundamental and of the section of the fundamental and of the section of the sect damental principles of equal rights, strict justice, and economical administration.

III. That the Federal Government is

one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by

States, ordained to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the General Government all power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and, therefore, the Government, having no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and no more power to establish slavery than to establish monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all re-sponsibility for the existence of slavery wherever it possesses constitutional power to legislate for its extinction.

V. That, to the persevering and impor-tunate demands of the Slave Power for more slave States, new slave Territories, and the nationalization of Slavery, our distinct and final answer is-no more slave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized Slavery, and no national legislation for the

extradition of slaves.

VI. That Slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right; and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand its abolition.

VII. That the fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We therefore deny its binding force upon the American People, and demand its imme-

diate and total repeal.

VIII. That the doctrine that any hu

with the creed of the founders of our Government, and is dangerous to the liberties

IX. That the acts of Congress known as the Compromise Measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interand to be allowed the same expenses, as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations on the power of Congress and the people to admit new States; by their pro-visions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and for the payment of five millions more, and the ession of a large territory to the same State under menace, as an inducement to ture too monstrous for the public crethe relinquishment of a groundless claim, and by their invasion of the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the people, through the enactment of an unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law, are proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of De-mocracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they are claimed to be an adjustment.

X. That no permanent settlement the Slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth that Slavery is sectional, and Freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from Slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of Freedom: and by leaving to the States the whole subject of Slavery and the extradition of fugitives from service.

XI. That all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil; and that, as the use tional powers. of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as

their right to life itself. XII. That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers.

XIII. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution, and sound administrative policy, demand that the funds of the General Government be kept separate from defray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service, and to pay off the public debt; and that the power and patronage of the Government should be diminished by the abolition of all unnecessary offices, salaries, and privileges, and by the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the United States, so far as may be consistent with the prompt and efficient transaction of the public business.

XIV. That river and harbor improvements, when necessary to the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its such an institution one of deadly hostility constitutional powers, to provide for the to the bests interests of the country, dan-

XV. That emigrants and exiles from the liberties of the people, and calculated the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort and fields of the control of a concentrated money enterprise in the New; and every attempt to abridge their privilege of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us ought to be resisted with inflexible det

XVI. That every nation has a clear right to alter or change its own Government, and to administer its own concerns in such manner as may best secure the rights and promote the happiness of the people; and foreign interference with that right is a dangerous violation of the law of nations, against which all independent Governments should protest, and endeavor by all proper means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the Ameri-can Government, representing the chief Republic of the world, to protest against, emselves republican or constitutional

XVII. That the independence of Hayti ought to be recognised by our Government, and our commercial relations with it placed on the footing of the most favor-

XVIII. That as, by the Constitution, the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of tice of imprisoning colored seamen of other States, while the vessels to which all the departments and agents of the Government, and it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

IV. That the Constitution of the United States, is a flagrant violation of the United States, while the vessels to which they belong lie in port, and refusing to exercise the right to bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the legality of such processing to which they belong lie in port, and refusing to exercise the right to bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the legality of such processing to exercise the right to bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the legality of such processing the case of the United States, the legality of such processing the case of the United States, the legality of such processing the United States, the legality of such processing the United States, the legality of such processing the United States and the United States are united to the United States are united Constitution, and an invasion of the rights of the citizens of otther States, utterly inconsistent with the professions made by the slaveholders, that they wish the pro-visions of the Constitution faithfully ob-served by every State in the Union.

XIX. That we recommend the intro-duction into all treaties, hereafter to be negotiated between the United States and foreign nations, of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitration.

XX. That the Free Democratic party notorganized to aid either the Whig or Democratic wing of the great Slave Compromise party of the nation, but to defeat them both; and that repudiating and renouncing both, as hopelessly corrupt, and utterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the Free Democracy is to take possession of the Federal Government, and administer it for the better protection and administer it for the better protection of the rights and interests of the whole

people.

XXI. That we inscribe on our banner, FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR, and FREE MEN, and under it will fight on and fight ever, until a triumphant victory

shall reward our exertions.

XXII. That upon this Platform the Convention presents to the American People, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, George W. Julian, of Indiana, and earnestly commends them to the sup-

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 1, 1852

I. Resolved. That the American Democ

racy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people. II. Resolved, That we regard this as

distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintian before the world as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the con-stituent, and which conceives no impos-

111. Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a General Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative Government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on ormer occasions, in General Convention, they have presented their candidates for

the popular suffrages:

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitu-

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption he just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any banking institutions; that inland and other, or to cherish the interests of one ocean postage should be reduced to the portion to the injury of another portion of lowest possible point; that no more revenue should be raised than is required to and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign

> 5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Gov-ernment, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility gerous to our republican institutions and power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Dem-ocratic legislation, in this and all other necessary and proper for carrying the financial measures upon which issues have granted powers into full execution, and been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated, to candid and practical men, of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all

business pursuits.
7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of

the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constiution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal prinattempt to abridge the privilege of be-coming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything apcitizens of the several States," the practice of imprisoning colored seamen of ited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in re-lation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

IV. Resolved, That the foregoing prop-

osition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, can-not with fidelity thereto be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its effi-

V. Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

VI. Resolved, That the proceeds of the

public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Con-

VII. Resolved. That we are decidedly

est, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the cor-rupt and tyrannical domination of the corrupting system of general internal im-

VIII. Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious

meaning and import.
IX. Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given "aid and comfort to the enemy.

X Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under republican institutions; and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

XI. Resolved, That, in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the *people*, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

THE WHIG PLATFORM. ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 8, 1852.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican princi-ples by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union. do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is

I. The Government of the United States is of limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted sarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

II. The State Governments should be

held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as

"the palladium of our liberties."
III. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of ciples in the Democratic faith; and every never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Re-public is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advan-

tages of free institutions.

IV. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce

from foreign powers. . V. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expense thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the coun-

VI. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that power whenever such improve-ments are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of com-merce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

VII. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike ne-cessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, of State, and individual welfare. VIII. The series of acts of the 31st

Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included. opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public inter-

as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing Bank of the United States, and from a their present efficiency to carry out the corrupting system of general internal imdeprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts o continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Md., President of the Whig National Convention.

The following is a list of the Free Democratic and Anti-Slavery papers published in the United States:

FREE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. Inquirer, Portland, Me.; A. Willey; \$2 per annum. Ind. Democrat, Concord, N. H.; G. G. Fogg; \$2. News, Keene, N. H.; S. Woodward; \$1.25. Democrat, Manchester, N. H.; J. H. Goodale; \$1.50. Messenger, Portsmouth, N. H.; T. J. Whittam; \$1. Freeman, Montpolier, Vt.; D. P. Thompson; \$2.
Observer, Morrisville, Vt.; J. A. Somerby; \$1.25.
Telegraph, Springfield, Vt.; L. T. Guernsey; \$1.75.
Democrat, Brattleborough, Vt.; W. Nichols; \$1.50.
Brandon Post, Brandon, Vt.; P. Weich; \$1.
Courier, Burlington, Vt.; G. C. Samson, \$1.50.

Courier, Burlington, Vt.; G. C. Samson, \$1.50.

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